

# DODGE CITY TIMES.

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## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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## THE WEATHER IN MAY.

From the monthly weather review for the month of May, as compiled by the Signal Bureau, we gather some interesting information concerning the weather during that month. Severe storms and intense heat are reported in various sections of the Union, while frosts and freezes are reported in many portions of the country. There was a remarkable degree of high and low temperatures. In New York city there were 14 cases of sunstroke, 12 of which proved fatal. The mean temperature was above the average. In Boston, May 18th, the hottest period for many years. At New Lisbon, N. J., the highest temperature was 101°; at Fort Wallace, Kan., 100°; at Pike's Peak, Colo., 47°; at Ringgold, Texas, 108°. The lowest temperatures were 10° on summit of Mt. Washington and 3° on summit of Pike's Peak. Ice formed in many places up to the 25th of May. Ground frozen quite hard at Rowe, Mass., and North Volney, N. Y. The heaviest rainfall was at Brackettville, Texas, 13.11 inches. The smallest rainfall at Fort Monroe, Va., 0.02 inches. Severe droughts are reported in the Atlantic States. Rain from a cloudless sky at Burlington, Vt., on 10th and 26th.

General Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, now a Major General in the United States army, was nominated on the third ballot as a candidate for President, in the Democratic convention at Cincinnati, on the 24th inst. General Hancock was a brave, gallant and distinguished General in the Union army, and his nomination will meet with hearty endorsement from all parties. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and his name is illustrious in the history of this country. He is without a political record, and has a character without stain. His election would guarantee the perpetuity of our institutions, and insure peace and prosperity to the country.

Hon. Thomas Ryan was re-nominated for Congress at Newton on Wednesday. The nomination was made by acclamation amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Ryan is deserving of this recognition; he is an able and efficient Congressman, and deserves well of the people of Kansas. He enters upon the joys of a third nomination. He will be re-elected without opposition.

The wheat east of this point is turning out better than the reports given by newspapers, as we learn from persons who have lately been down the road. The Newton Republican says: The reports from all parts of the county indicate an average yield of wheat to the acre of at least twelve bushels, and it is undoubtedly the finest quality we have ever had in the county—great, long beautiful heads chuck full of plump grains.

The people of Texas do not endorse the verdict which made Currie, the murderer, a free man, and virtually licensed him to murder in cold blood any person whom his drunken fancies might fasten upon as a fit subject for killing.

The Democratic politicians of Dodge City point with pride to their candidate for President. In their eyes none but Democrats, pure, whether they ever wrecked a railroad or stole a million.

Gen. Grant will be Kansas City, July 3d, and in Leavenworth, July 4th. He will visit the mountains, passing over the Santa Fe road, Monday, July 5th.

The Sioux Indians have surrendered and are negotiating terms of treaty. Sitting Bull and a few followers refused to give up.

## THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

The Democratic party is full of expediency. Its chief purpose is to win—and to win at any cost of declared principles or established record. For months and years the Congressional Brigadiers have subserved every means to undo the acts of the Republicans and overthrow measures established up on the results of the war. Gen. Grant and the Republican party have been assailed unwarrantably by the Democracy, chiefly on account of the victory and the history of the war. Jeff Davis has said that the southern people still cling to the insane idea of the confederacy. The Democrats of the North have said they wanted no military man for President, and accordingly General Grant has been unmercifully assailed, both upon his civil and his military record. No infamy and odium has been too great to heap upon him. They have pursued Grant as Grant pursued the fallen chieftains in the late unpleasantness. They have hated him, and they have worshipped him; they have damned him, and they have praised him. The victorious General stands well with the American people. When the Democrats said it would not be a bad stroke of policy for their convention to nominate Grant, we did not think they meant Grant. Neither did we think they meant General Hancock, who stands next to Grant on our country's bright pages. Grant and Hancock, Sherman and Sheridan, the living heroes of the war. Whatever blame attaches to one attaches to all in the collapse of the confederacy and the overthrow of the Democratic party of the North.

The nomination of Gen. W. S. Hancock, as the Democratic candidate for President, simplifies Democratic inconsistency. It is a complete stultification of the Democratic record. It is a nice mess of crow for a sick party. It is a fit nomination for a party with a bad record—a candidate with no political record. Probably our Democratic adversary is going to do better. They are certainly doing much different since Congress adjourned. The nomination of Hancock is good enough for the Republicans; it is good enough for anybody. We fear his nomination will meet with so much favor among Republicans that Democrats after awhile will think they made a grand mistake by choosing a Union hero for their standard-bearer.

The nomination of Gen. Hancock suits us. We regret that the Republicans didn't nominate him, so that his election could be made unanimous. We want a military man for President, and we are bound to have one. Straight Republicans can take General Garfield; weak Democrats can subscribe to General Hancock; the sickly Greenbacker can inflame General Weaver, while the Hoodoo can cling to General Butler.

Probably the nomination of General Hancock means a new departure or a new party in politics. We can't tell what it means; and if it don't make our Democratic friends sick, maybe we can take some of it ourselves. But the official pap is what the Democrats want. That is their cherished principle—in the time-honored custom of doing things, in the year 1880.

W. H. English, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice President. He is comparatively an obscure man, a prominent banker at Indianapolis and a shrewd financier. He is a man of business ability but unfitted for Vice President. He has a barrel, and Indiana being a close State, the aforesaid barrel secured Mr. English honor and fame. The Democrats have evidently got a weak tail to their kite; it won't fly well.

The candidates are in the field; the issues are made, and the fight begins. It will be a close race, neither party having unbounded enthusiasm.

## KANSAS NATURAL LIME.

Another Source of Wealth in the Great Agricultural Commonwealth.

Among the natural products, some possessing some very peculiar characteristics, which the young and growing State of Kansas contains, is a singular substance, lying in very considerable beds, and called "Kansas native lime." It is, says a correspondent of the American Architect, of a beautiful white color and of a very fine-grained texture. It is soft, smooth and readily made into a plastic condition by the admixture of a suitable quantity of sand and water. The mortar thus made up has seemingly identical qualities to the best mortar as made from superior limes selected from kilns where the lime rock which had been employed for burning had been of the very purest nature.

The native lime is a whitish and pure white clay, lying disposed favorably in beds more or less horizontal in their position. These beds are seen to be outcropping along the borders of certain streams and in the breaks of hills, and in such places the beds can be worked entirely above the water level. Experiments which have been performed by workmen and artisans in Kansas have exhibited the fact that Kansas lime mortar serves as good purpose as any other usual styles or kinds of mortar, and ever better than some of the artificial mortar, especially for nice inside work. The tendency of this newly discovered deposit of pseudo-lime, when made into mortar for walls and stone work or plastering, is to set and harden. Another remarkable quality is its then turning immediately to an intense whiteness. The beds are very thick and easily dug, so that large quantities of the substance can be thrown up and at once applied to use. Besides its ready adaptability to purposes of mortar, it has been applied to the purpose of whitewashing, and in this respect it has been accepted as an admirable substitute for lime prepared artificially. These immense beds of pseudo-lime occur in localities where railways of eastern Kansas can readily be utilized for shipping the material to all parts of the country. It is, perhaps, presumable that upon the spread of the knowledge of this fact, the excellent natural mortar lime and whitewash lime from these native deposits may become articles of export, especially as improved styles of building and more permanent structures everywhere in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois are growing to be more and more the requisites of the times. The great pseudo-lime beds, or native beds of calcined lime rock, are a geographical phenomenon. They are difficult to account for in any plain or obvious manner. They have a close resemblance in their physical condition and looks, and in their feel or touch, to the best mortars made in the usual ways with the very best of limes. Can it be possible that some of the unknown laws of electro-magnetism and terrestrial magnetism, which cause certain metamorphisms to occur in metalliferous beds, are likely to be discovered as the laws also which set the elements at work to alter the chemical conditions of this singular lime rock stratification? Can the problem of their origin and nature be clearly or satisfactorily accounted for in any other way? Does such a strange product as this occur in any other section of our continent?

The commission are arranging for the transfer of the Utes in Colorado; and further trouble is not anticipated.

## GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

Americans, like Ortoval, of Barra, desire that the golden stream should be sudden and violent, or, in other words, that riches would flow in upon them in a sudden and violent stream. The ladies are also like Ortoval. They want their hair to flow like a golden stream of beauty from crown to feet. Carboline will do it. It makes the hair soft and silky, and causes it to grow long and luxuriantly. It is an extract from petroleum and thoroughly deodorized by a secret process, without the aid of acids or alkalis. It has taken years of hard work to accomplish this great result; but, thanks to the chemist's art, it has at last been so completely deodorized that it can be used as daintily as the famous "eau de cologne" of Faria's fame. The color has, at the same time, been obliterated, and there can not be possibly any objections to its use. It is cleanly and cooling in its application, and so thoroughly penetrating in its nature, that the seat of disease is reached at once; and further, it will certainly do all that is claimed for it. Sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.